



Spillover Ecosystem Stakeholder Engagement, Gap Analysis and Intervention Design Using Outcome Mapping



What is Outcome Mapping?

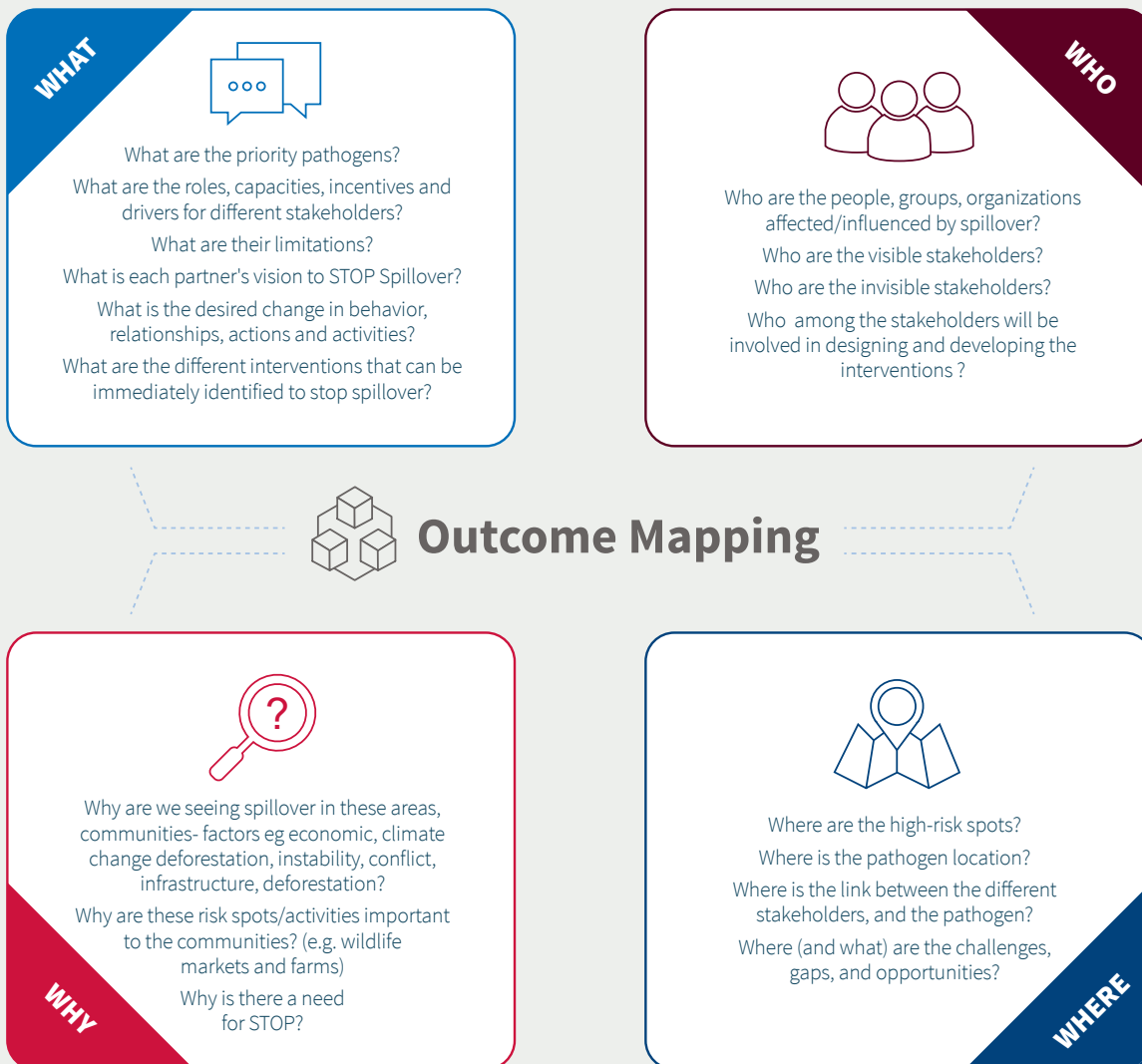
Outcome Mapping (OM) is a structured participatory tool that uses a bottom-up collaborative process to engage all Spillover Ecosystem stakeholders (both traditional and non-traditional). OM recognizes that development, at its core, focuses on how people and stakeholders relate to one another and their environment. The process of inclusive development allows stakeholders to drive the change and own the process, which builds towards self-reliance and sustainability. Through the OM process, stakeholders will map their outcomes and work with critical partners to identify, design and implement interventions to address spillover. The OM process focuses on effecting changes in behavior, relationships, actions, and activities in the people, groups, and organizations that will lead to stopping spillover.

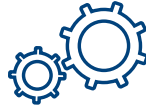


WHY ARE WE USING OUTCOME MAPPING?

- Help to clearly identify both traditional and non-traditional stakeholders in USAID STOP Spillover including those who are on the fringe such as forestry and conservation groups, political economists, extractive industries, women's groups and others
- Enable stakeholders to collectively and individually identify their roles in stopping spillover through the analysis and mapping exercise and to create links and networks among the different stakeholders
- Allow stakeholders to recognize other stakeholders, their roles, capacities, incentives and drivers working collectively to break the existing silos
- Give stakeholders opportunities to identify their limitations, strengths and behavior changes at the individual, group, and organizational level so that they can adapt to achieve USAID STOP Spillover's vision
- Work with stakeholders to collaboratively generate ideas for risk reduction, design and implement interventions and validate them including setting step-by-step progress markers

WHAT ARE QUESTIONS THAT OUTCOME MAPPING WILL HELP US ANSWER?





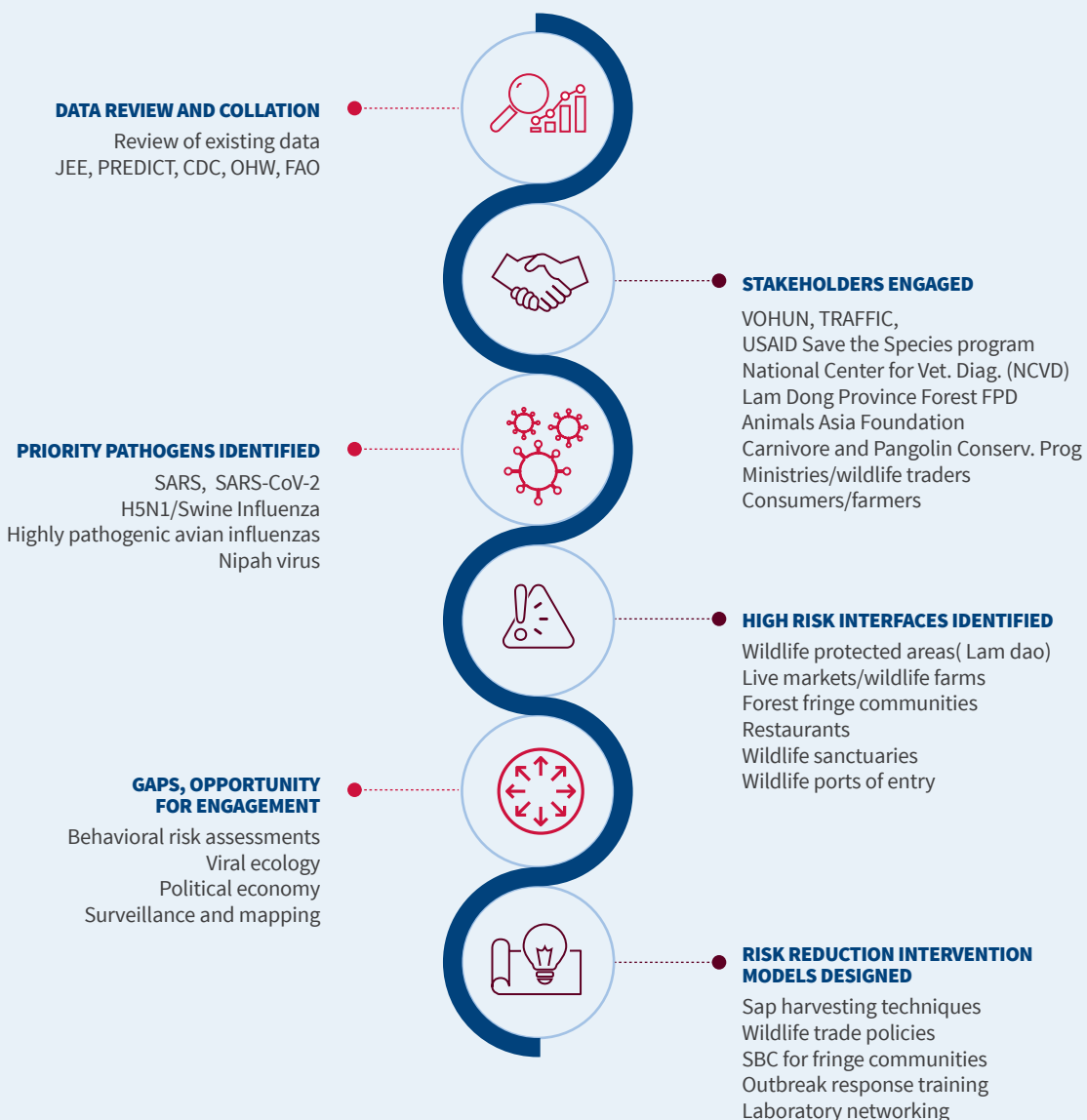
Process of Outcome Mapping



Case study of VIETNAM



As a country heavily involved in the trade of wildlife (hunting, farming, and consuming wildlife locally; sourcing wildlife from neighboring countries; and trafficking wildlife across the region) and with a history of land-use change and population growth, the interfaces among wildlife, livestock, and humans in Vietnam are intense. Human population growth and economic development have driven large-scale land-use change with human encroachment into natural habitats putting additional pressure on wild species. Vietnam has capitalized on its geographic position to play a major role in wildlife trade in the region. Commercial wildlife farming has also been developed in Vietnam and has rapidly expanded in numbers, species, and scale since 2000 when development of wildlife farms was encouraged by national action plans in Vietnam and supported by provincial directives, outpacing the establishment of strong enforcement of regulations and monitoring capacity of the authorities. This led to reports of significant numbers of animal escapes, direct exploitation of the wild population to supplement farm stock, and poor provision of veterinary care.



*All photos used in this document were taken before COVID-19.



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